



Herrera-González, I., Sánchez-Fernández, E. M., Sau, A., Nativi, C., García Fernández, J. M., Galán, M. C., & Ortiz Mellet, C. (2020). Stereoselective Synthesis of Iminosugar 2-Deoxy(thio)glycosides from Bicyclic Iminoglycal Carbamates Promoted by Cerium(IV) Ammonium Nitrate and Cooperative Brønsted Acid-Type Organocatalysis. *Journal of Organic Chemistry*, 85(7), 5038-5047.
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.joc.0c00324>

Peer reviewed version

Link to published version (if available):
[10.1021/acs.joc.0c00324](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.joc.0c00324)

[Link to publication record in Explore Bristol Research](#)
PDF-document

This is the author accepted manuscript (AAM). The final published version (version of record) is available online via American Chemical Society at <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.joc.0c00324> . Please refer to any applicable terms of use of the publisher.

University of Bristol - Explore Bristol Research

General rights

This document is made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the reference above. Full terms of use are available:
<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/red/research-policy/pure/user-guides/ebr-terms/>

Stereoselective Synthesis of Iminosugar 2-Deoxy(thio)glycosides from Bicyclic Iminoglycal Carbamates Promoted by Cerium(IV) Ammonium Nitrate and Cooperative Brønsted Acid-Type Organocatalysis

Irene Herrera-González,[†] Elena M. Sánchez-Fernández,[†] Abhijit Sau,[‡] Cristina Nativi,[§] José M. García Fernández,^{||} M. Carmen Galán,^{*,‡} Carmen Ortiz Mellet^{*,†}

[†]Dept. Química Orgánica, Facultad de Química, Universidad de Sevilla, C/ Profesor García González 1, E-41012 Sevilla, Spain.

[‡]School of Chemistry, University of Bristol, Cantock's Close, Bristol BS8 1TS, United Kingdom.

[§]Department of Chemistry "Ugo Schiff", University of Florence, via della Lastruccia, 13, 50019 Sesto F.no (FI), Italy.

^{||}Instituto de Investigaciones Químicas (IIQ), CSIC - Universidad de Sevilla, Avda. Américo Vespucio 49, E-41092 Sevilla, Spain.

KEYWORDS. 2-deoxyglycosides • iminosugars • cerium ammonium nitrate • organocatalysis • iminoglycal.

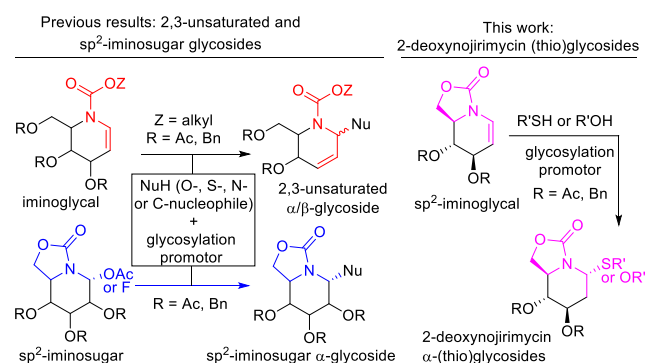
ABSTRACT: The first examples of iminosugar-type 2-deoxy(thio)glycoside mimetics are reported. The key step is the activation of a bicyclic iminoglycal carbamate to generate a highly reactive acyliminium cation. Cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate efficiently promoted the formation of 2-deoxy *S*-glycosides in the presence of thiols, probably by in situ generation of catalytic HNO₃, with complete α -stereoselectivity. Cooperative phosphoric acid/Schreiner's thiourea organocatalysis proved better suited for generating 2-deoxy *O*-glycosides, significantly broadening the scope of the approach.

INTRODUCTION

The synthesis of 2-deoxyglycosides has drawn considerable attention from carbohydrate, organic and medicinal chemists since these motifs are present in a broad variety of natural products and clinically relevant agents displaying antitumor, antimicrobial or anti-HIV activities, among others.¹⁻³ The incorporation of 2-deoxyglycosides and their analogs in drug discovery is hindered, however, by the difficulties associated with their stereoselective preparation and the insufficient metabolic stability of the glycosides. The absence of a neighboring participant group at the C-2 position in 2-deoxyglycosyl donors, such as in a glycal (1,2-unsaturated sugar), to bias the stereochemical outcome, makes notoriously challenging the control of the anomeric configuration in the glycosylation reaction. In addition, the resulting C-2 unsubstituted products are more susceptible to acid-catalyzed hydrolysis and henceforth are more difficult to handle. The total or partial cleavage of the saccharide moieties by the action of glycosidases or acid medium is particularly problematic since it often results in toxicity and reduced bioactivity, thwarting any pharmacological use.⁴ The substitution of the *O*-glycosidic linkage in 2-deoxyglycosides by a thioether bond has been proposed, but the reported methodologies likewise suffer from stereoselectivity issues.⁵ A converse approach consisting in the replacement of the endocyclic oxygen atom in the 2-deoxysugar glycone unit by nitrogen, to afford a member

of the archetypic iminosugar glycomimetic family, is conceptually more appealing.⁶ In principle, the anticipated lability of amino(thio)acetal functional groups can be alleviated by the installation of *N*-alkoxycarbonyl substituents, which further allows nucleophilic additions to the α -carbon via acyliminium ion intermediates.⁷ Notwithstanding, attempts to access 2-deoxy-iminosugar glycosides from the corresponding iminoglycal donors obstinately proceeded with concomitant double bond migration (Ferrier rearrangement)⁸ to afford 2,3-unsaturated compounds (Scheme 1, left panel).⁹

Scheme 1. Glycosidation Reactions of Iminoglycals and sp²-Iminosugars and Proposed Strategy for the Synthesis of 2-Deoxyiminosugar Glycosides.



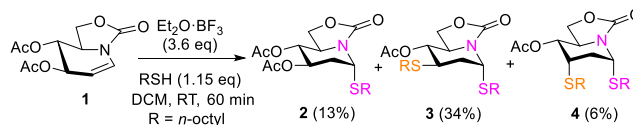
In previous work, we found that installing a five-membered carbamate ring in the iminosugars, thereby imparting high sp^2 -hybridization character to the endocyclic nitrogen, affords bicyclic monosaccharide surrogates (sp^2 -iminosugars) that emulate both the function and chemistry of the parent carbohydrates.¹⁰

The carbamate segment is a key integral part of the sp^2 -iminosugar glycomimetic structure, not a protecting group, that fixes the conformation about the exocyclic C-5—C-6 bond in the *gauche-trans* conformation (C-4 and O-6 in *anti* disposition). Notably, this subtle structural difference enables glycosylation reactions upon activation of glycosyl acetate or fluoride donors with Brønsted or Lewis acid promoters and drastically stabilizes axially-oriented anomeric heteroatom substituents (Scheme 1, left panel).¹¹ The stereochemical outcome is then strictly governed by stereoelectronic effects, mainly the anomeric effect, independently of the presence or lack of a stereoredirecting group at the C-2 position. We wondered if such favorable features could be extended to the more demanding 2-deoxyiminosugars. This endeavor has been addressed in the present study, where we have developed an efficient method to access the first representatives of this hitherto elusive type of glycomimetics. Specifically, we show that *gluco*-configured bicyclic iminoglycal carbamates (sp^2 -iminoglycals) can be efficiently transformed into 2-deoxynojirimycin *S*- and *O*-glycosides with absolute α -stereoselectivity (Scheme 1, right panel).

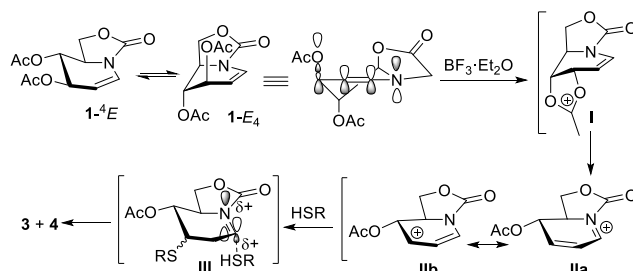
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We initiate our study on the reaction of the diacetylated iminoglycal carbamate **1**¹² with octanethiol in the presence of $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$. This promoter has been found previously to efficiently activate peracetylated sp^2 -iminosugar donors to give iminosugar octyl α -thioglycosides with remarkable antiproliferative activity.¹¹ Indeed, exclusively α -*S*-glycosides were detected in the reaction mixture. However, after screening a series of reaction conditions we ultimately determined that the target 2-deoxyiminosugar thioglycoside **2** was always accompanied by major proportions of compounds **3** and **4**, bearing a second octylthio substituent at position C-3 (Scheme 2). It became apparent that formation of a Ferrier-type allylic carbocation followed by nucleophilic attack of the thiol at C-3, to give a transient 2,3-addition product, is favored over the 1,2-addition pathway. We reasoned that the π -symmetry of the p orbital hosting the lone electron pair in the sp^2 -hybridized carbamate nitrogen in **1** enhances the vinylogous anomeric effect, as compared with classical glycals, by efficiently overlapping with the π -system of the double bond and the σ^* antibonding orbital of the axially-oriented C-3—O-3 bond in a conformation close to an envelope E_4 .⁸ Departure of the allylic acetate group upon coordination to the Lewis acid is then likely favored by the anchimeric assistance of the vicinal O-4 acetyl (**I**). The electron withdrawing effect of the N-alkoxycarbonyl segment zipping the five-membered ring disfavors the acyliminium resonant form (**IIa**) in the resulting cationic intermediate, driving thiol attack at position C-3. The liberated proton can then activate the 1,2-double bond to give a transient acyliminium cation. Addition of a second thiol molecule through the α -face is then strongly favored, given the enhanced negative hyperconjugation contribution to the anomeric effect in sp^2 -iminosugars (**III**),^{11,12} affording the α -thioglycoside as a mixture of the corresponding C-3 epimers **3** and **4** (Scheme 3). This result is in agreement with the longtime known principles of stereoelectronic control governing the condensation reactions of iminium ions.¹³

Scheme 2. Reaction of Iminoglycal Carbamate **1** with Octanethiol using $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$ as promoter.

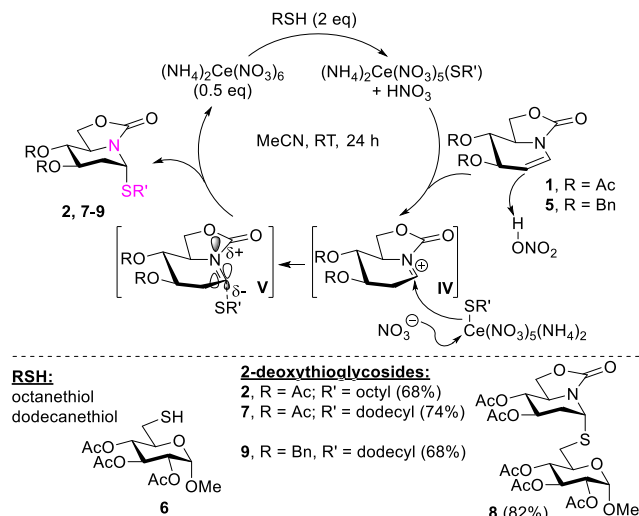


Scheme 3. Reaction Pathway Leading to **3** and **4**.



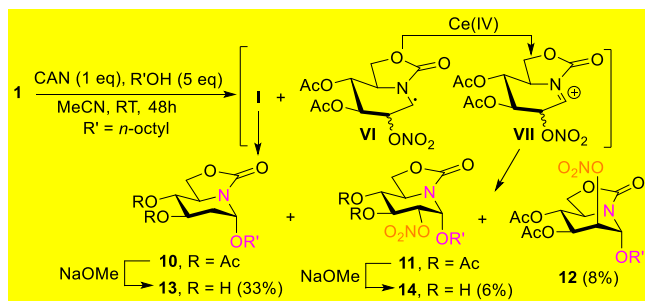
The fact that no iminoglycal products resulting from the addition of a single octylthio substituent at C-3 could be isolated from the above reaction mixtures indicates that thiol addition to the acyliminium cation is kinetically favored. In the glycal series, it has been reported that CAN in the presence of alcohols preferentially supplies 2-deoxyglycosides over 2,3-unsaturated derivatives, which is notably different from that observed with most Lewis or protic acids.¹⁴ The proposed mechanism implies the *in situ* generation of HNO_3 , which efficiently promotes the formation of an oxacarbenium cation and the subsequent transfer of the alkoxide moiety from cerium to the anomeric carbon.^{14,15} We conceived that the higher acidity of thiols as compared to alcohols will facilitate HNO_3 development and iminoglycal activation to the corresponding acyliminium species (**IV**), whereas the lower stability of the Ce(IV)—SR bond (hard acid—soft base) will speed thioglycoside formation. The exacerbated anomeric effect in sp^2 -iminosugars was then expected to drive thiol addition through the α -face (**V**).^{11,12} To our delight, the reaction of **1** with octanethiol, dodecanethiol and methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl-6-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside¹⁶ (**6**) in the presence of CAN (0.5 eq) proceeded smoothly in MeCN at room temperature to afford the target 2-deoxynojirimycin α -thioglycoside derivatives **2**, **7** and **8** in 68–82% isolated yield after 24–48 h. The benzylated iminoglycal **5** likewise provided the dodecyl 2-deoxy- α -thioglycoside **9** using this protocol (see the SI, Table S1). Oxidation of the thiol to the corresponding disulfide by CAN was an anticipated potential side reaction that would also lead to the liberation of HNO_3 . Although in some of the crude reaction mixtures using the octyl and dodecyl thiols the corresponding disulfide was detected by MS, it was always in a very low proportion, discarding that this is a preferred reaction pathway. Neither Ferrier products nor the respective β -anomer were detected in the crude reaction mixtures by MS or NMR (Scheme 4).

Scheme 4. CAN-Mediated Synthesis of 2-Deoxynojirimycin α -Thioglycosides.



We next attempted translation of the CAN methodology for the purpose of accessing 2-deoxynojirimycin *O*-glycosides. TLC and MS monitoring of the reaction of iminoglycal **1** with octanol evidenced that the rate of formation of the corresponding octyl 2-deoxyglycoside was significantly slower when compared with octanethiol. An equimolecular proportion of CAN and a five-fold excess of the alcohol were required to achieve total consumption of **1** in 48 h at room temperature. Moreover, the presence of products incorporating a nitrate group was detected in the crude material. Column chromatography afforded an inseparable mixture of the 3,4-di-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxyimino-sugar octyl α -glycoside derivative **10** and the nojirimycin 2-nitrate epimer **12** (8%). The mixture of **10** and **11** was subjected to catalytic (NaOMe/MeOH) deacetylation to afford diols **13** and **14**, which could then be separated (33% and 6%, respectively) and fully characterized, confirming the structural assignment. The results can be rationalized assuming that sequential proton addition (\rightarrow **I**)/alkoxyde anion addition to the iminoglycal (\rightarrow **10**) competes with oxidation of nitrate anion to nitrate radical by Ce(IV). Anti-Markovnikov nitrate radical addition to the double bond can then occur either through the α or β face, a mechanism that is reminiscent of the classical azidonitration reaction of glycals.¹⁷ The resulting transient imine radical **VI** can be oxidized by Ce(IV) to the corresponding highly reactive acyliminium cation **VII**, which finally undergoes glycosidation (\rightarrow **11** and **12**; Scheme 5).

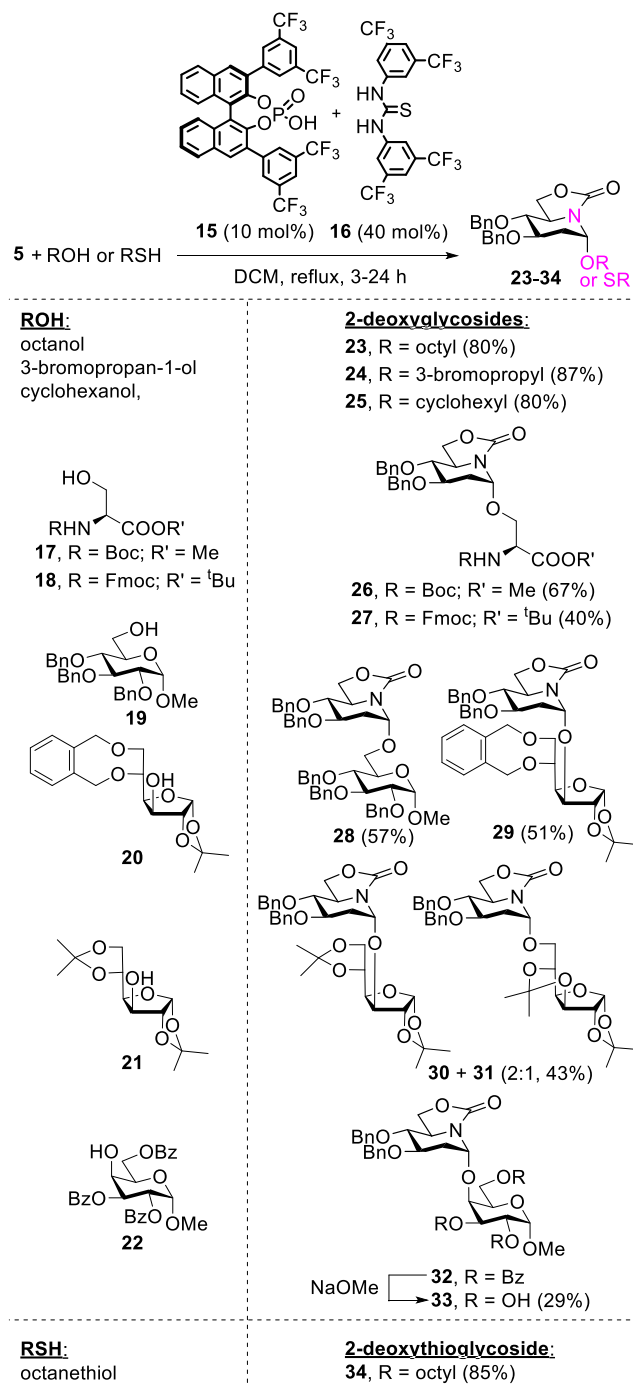
Scheme 5. CAN-Mediated Reaction of the sp^2 -Iminoglycal **1** with Octanol.



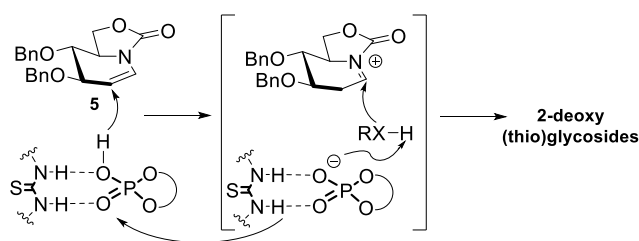
A range of different promoters for glycal activation were screened aiming to improve the yield of the 2-deoxyiminosugar glycoside targets. These include trifluoroacetic acid (TFA),

$[(p\text{CF}_3\text{Ph})_3\text{P}]\text{-AuCl}/\text{AgOTf}$,^{2j} $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$,¹⁸ $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$,^{2d} bis(*p*-nitrophenyl) hydrogen phosphate $((\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O})_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{OH})$,²ⁱ (*R*)-3,3'-bis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-diyl hydrogen phosphate (**15**), N,N'-bis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thiourea (Schreiner's thiourea; **16**), and the combination of $(\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O})_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{OH}$ or **15** and **16** (see the SI, Table S2).²ⁱ None of them were effective at mediating the reaction of **1** with octanol. The TFA, copper(II) and borane promoters were instead active on the benzylated iminoglycal carbamate **5**, affording **23** as the only reaction product (Scheme 6). Regrettably, in all three cases the conversion did not progress beyond 40% even using high promotor loadings and prolonged reaction times. The gold catalyst as well as the thiourea **16** remained inefficient. In sharp contrast, the phosphoric acid derivatives $(\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O})_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{OH}$ and **16** in DCM under reflux allowed glycosidation of **5** with octanol to go to completion (TLC) in 24 h. The combined use of the achiral $(\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O})_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{OH}$ promotor and thiourea **16**, previously found advantageous for the activation of trichloroacetimidate glycosyl donors,¹⁹ did not afford any further improvement in our case. However, the combination of **15** and **16** in 1:4 relative proportion led to a significant increase in the reaction rate, highlighting the benefit of thiourea-induced acid amplification to favor the formation of the acyliminium intermediate and assisting the subsequent attack of the glycosyl acceptor. Following previous observations in the use of this system for glycosylation reactions,^{2i, 19} the mechanism depicted in Scheme 7 is proposed. Using the optimized conditions, yields over 80% on the alkyl 2-deoxy- α -glycoside mimics **23–25** were achieved with octanol, 3-bromopropan-1-ol and cyclohexanol, respectively. The potential of the methodology to access 2-deoxyiminosugar conjugates and oligosaccharides was further confirmed by using the selectively protected serine and monosaccharide derivatives **17**, **18** and **19**,²⁰ **20**,²¹ respectively, as acceptors: the corresponding glycopeptide and disaccharide adducts **26**, **27** and **28**, **29** were thus obtained in about 50% yield. The choice of protecting groups is important. Thus, 1,2:5,6-diisopropylidene- α -D-glucofuranose (**21**) underwent concomitant rearrangement to the 1,2:3,5-diisopropylidene isomer under the reaction conditions, affording an inseparable mixture of the $\alpha(1\rightarrow3)$ and $\alpha(1\rightarrow6)$ disaccharide mimetics **30** and **31**. The 2,3,6-tri-*O*-benzoyl- α -D-galactopyranoside derivative **22**²² provided the corresponding $\alpha(1\rightarrow4)$ -linked pseudodisaccharide **32**, which could be separated from the excess of **22** after catalytic (NaOMe/MeOH) debenzoylation (\rightarrow **33**). Finally, the suitability of **15/16** cooperative catalysis to access 2-deoxythioglycosides was investigated. No reaction was observed in the case of the acetylated iminoglycal **1** and octanethiol. However, the benzylated precursor **5** afforded the expected octyl 2-deoxy- α -thioglycoside **34** in 85% yield (Scheme 6).

Scheme 6. Synthesis of 2-Deoxynojirimycin *O*- and *S*-Glycosides by Cooperative Organocatalysis.



Scheme 7. Proposed Acid Amplification Mechanism in Cooperative Organocatalysis.



It is worth highlighting that no β -linked derivatives were detected in the reactions depicted in Schemes 2, 4, 5 and 6 (see also the SI, Tables S1 and S2), even after short reaction times. In previous work regarding the synthesis of thioglycosides from sp^2 -iminoglycals (not 2-deoxy) donors, only in a single case the β -anomer could be isolated, though in a very minor proportion (α : β 20:1).^{11a} In such case, the NMR data supported that the piperidine ring adopted a boat conformation with the β -anomeric group in pseudoaxial disposition to fit the anomeric effect. Further on, computational calculations supported that formation of sp^2 -iminoglycal α -O-glycosides, which can fulfil the anomeric effect in the more stable chair conformation, through acyliminium intermediates is both kinetically and thermodynamically favored over the corresponding β -O-glycosides.¹² We can thus reasonably assume that in the 2-deoxy series here reported the situation is similar and that once generated the acyliminium cation from the glycal precursor, the extremely strong anomeric effect stabilizes both the transition state leading to the α -anomer and the final 2-deoxy α -glycoside.

CONCLUSIONS

In **summary**, we have achieved the synthesis of a series of 2-deoxynojirimycin (thio)glycosides, the first representatives of the iminosugar-type 2-deoxyglycoside mimetics. Unlike previous attempts using monocyclic iminoglycal precursors, which led to 2,3-unsaturated products, the reaction of bicyclic iminoglycal carbamates (sp^2 -iminoglycals) with thiols or alcohols enables efficient access to the target N,S- or N,O-acetals, upon activation with CAN or by cooperative catalysis between the chiral (*R*)-BINOL phosphoric acid derivative **15** and Schreiner's thiourea **16**, under conditions that prevent intramolecular rearrangements. The two methods are complementary: CAN activation tolerates acetate or benzyl protecting groups in the sp^2 -iminoglycal, but is restricted to thiol partners, whereas cooperative organocatalysis is equally efficient for thiols or alcohols, but is incompatible with ester protecting groups in the iminoglycal substrate. In all cases, we believe that the reaction proceeds via the corresponding short-lived N-acyliminium ion intermediate that is rapidly trapped by the SH or OH nucleophile under strict control of the anomeric effect, affording exclusively the α -S- or O-glycosidic linkage. Altogether, our results open new avenues for the synthesis of 2-deoxyglycoside mimics resistant to acid-mediated or enzymatic hydrolysis.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Materials and General Methods. Reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification. Optical rotations were measured with a JASCO P-2000 Polarimeter, using a sodium lamp ($\lambda = 589$ nm) at 22 °C in 1 cm or 1 dm tubes. ^1H (^{13}C) NMR experiments were performed at 300 (75.5), 400 (100.1) and 500 (125.7) MHz. 2-D COSY, HSQC and 1D-TOCSY experiments were carried out to assist on signal assignment. For ESI mass spectra, 0.1 pm sample concentrations were used, the mobile phase consisting of 50% aq MeCN at 0.1 mL/min. Thin-layer chromatography was performed on precoated TLC plates, silica gel 30F-245, with visualization by UV light and by carrying with 10% H_2SO_4 or 0.2% w/v cerium (IV) sulphate-5% ammonium molybdate in 2 M H_2SO_4 or 0.1% ninhydrin in EtOH. Column chromatography was performed on Silica Gel 60 AC.C (63-200 mm) Sigma Aldrich and Geduran Si 60 Merck (40-63 mm). All com-

pounds were purified to $\geq 95\%$ purity as determined by elemental microanalysis results obtained on a CHNS-TruSpec® Micro elemental analyzer (Instituto de Investigaciones Químicas de Sevilla, Spain) from vacuum-dried samples. The analytical results for C, H, N and S were within ± 0.4 of the theoretical values. Conventional deacetylation was conducted by addition of NaOMe (0.1 eq/Ac mol) in MeOH at room temperature, followed by neutralization with solid CO₂, evaporation of the solvent and purification by column chromatography. The starting derivatives 3,4-di-*O*-acetyl-5*N*,6*O*-(oxomethylidene)nojirimycin iminoglycal (**1**),¹² methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl-6-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside (**6**),²³ Fmoc-Ser-*O*^tBu (**18**),²⁴ methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (**19**),²¹ 1,2-*O*-isopropylidene-5,6-*O*-(*o*-xylylene)- α -D-glucofuranose (**20**),¹⁸ and methyl 2,3,6-tri-*O*-benzoyl- α -D-galactopyranoside (**22**)²² were prepared according to previously reported protocols.

3,4-Di-*O*-benzyl-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidenennojirimycin Iminoglycal (5**).** To a solution of iminoglycal **1** (193 mg, 0.76 mmol) in MeOH (4 mL), NaOMe (1 M) (152 μ L, 0.152 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min, neutralized with solid CO₂ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc) to yield the fully unprotected iminoglycal, namely 5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidenennojirimycin iminoglycal. Yield: 125 mg (96%). *R*_f 0.23 (9:1 EtOAc-cyclohexane). $[\alpha]_D +73.7$ (c 1.0 in MeOH). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 6.50 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{1,2} = 7.8 Hz, *J*_{1,3} = 2.1 Hz, H-1), 4.99 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{2,3} = 2.1 Hz, H-2), 4.64 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = *J*_{5,6a} = 9.0 Hz, H-6a), 4.28-4.19 (m, 2 H, H-3, H-6b), 4.00 (bq, 1 H, *J*_{4,5} = *J*_{5,6b} = 9.0 Hz, H-5), 3.55 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{3,4} = 7.8 Hz, H-4). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 155.9 (CO), 122.0 (C-1), 112.8 (C-2), 74.4 (C-4), 72.0 (C-3), 69.1 (C-6), 56.8 (C-5). ESIMS: *m/z* 194.0 [M + Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₇H₉NO₄: C, 49.12; H, 5.30; N, 8.18. Found: C, 49.19; H, 5.54; N, 7.90.

To a solution of the above 5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidenennojirimycin iminoglycal (130 mg, 0.76 mmol) in dry DMF (4 mL) under Ar atmosphere, NaH (95%, 91 mg, 3.80 mmol) was added at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. Benzyl bromide (362 μ L, 3.04 mmol) was then added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred for 17 h. Water (20 mL) was then added and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (5 x 30 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (1:3 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 200 mg (75%). *R*_f 0.76 (1:1 EtOAc-cyclohexane). $[\alpha]_D +45.2$ (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50-7.20 (m, 10 H, Ph), 6.60 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{1,2} = 7.8 Hz, *J*_{1,3} = 1.5 Hz, H-1), 5.13 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{2,3} = 2.1 Hz, H-2), 4.94 (d, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.7 Hz, OCHPh), 4.76 (d, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.7 Hz, OCHPh), 4.71 (d, 1 H, OCHPh), 4.66 (d, 1 H, OCHPh), 4.48 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = 8.7 Hz, *J*_{5,6a} = 7.8 Hz, H-6a), 4.42 (dt, 1 H, *J*_{3,4} = 7.5 Hz, H-3), 4.03-3.91 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.80 (t, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 8.7 Hz, H-6b), 3.68 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{4,5} = 10.0 Hz, H-4). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.4 (CO), 137.8-127.9 (OCH₂Ph), 122.2 (C-1), 107.3 (C-2), 79.0 (C-3), 77.6 (C-4), 74.0, 71.4 (CH₂Ph), 67.6 (C-6), 54.4 (C-5). ESIMS: *m/z* 374.2 [M + Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₂₁NO₄: C, 71.78; H, 6.02; N, 3.99. Found: C, 71.90; H, 6.19; N, 3.81.

Thioglycosylation Procedure Using BF₃·Et₂O. To a solution of 3,4-di-*O*-acetyl-5*N*,6*O*-(oxomethylidene)nojirimycin glucal (**1**; 54 mg, 0.21 mmol) in dry DCM (5 mL) under Ar atmosphere, 1-octanethiol (42 μ L, 0.24 mmol, 1.15 eq) and BF₃·Et₂O (95 μ L, 0.76

mmol, 3.6 eq) were added at 0 °C and the reaction was stirred for 60 min at RT, diluted with DCM, washed with aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 x 10 mL), brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting mixture was purified by column chromatography (1:5 EtOAc-cyclohexane) to afford compounds **2-4** as amorphous solids.

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-acetyl-1-octylthio-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (2**).** Yield: 11 mg (13%). *R*_f 0.53 (1:1 EtOAc-cyclohexane). $[\alpha]_D +71.3$ (c 1.1 in DCM). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.28 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{1,2a} = 5.7 Hz, *J*_{1,2b} = 1.2 Hz, H-1), 5.22 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,3} = 11.7 Hz, *J*_{3,4} = 9.3 Hz, *J*_{2b,3} = 4.8 Hz, H-3), 4.80 (t, 1 H, *J*_{4,5} = 9.3 Hz, H-4), 4.37 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = *J*_{5,6a} = 8.5 Hz, H-6a), 4.20 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.0 Hz, H-6b), 4.09 (ddd, 1 H, H-5), 2.57 (ddd, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 12.9 Hz, ³*J*_{H,H} = 8.1 Hz, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.3 Hz, SCH₂), 2.43 (ddd, 1 H, SCH₂), 2.20 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,2b} = 13.2 Hz, H-2b), 2.00-1.96 (2 s, 6 H, MeCO), 2.05-1.93 (m, 1 H, H-2a), 1.66-1.10 (m, 12 H, CH₂), 0.81 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 7.0 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2-169.7 (CO ester), 155.7 (CO carbamate), 73.5 (C-4), 68.9 (C-3), 66.2 (C-6), 54.4 (C-1), 51.9 (C-5), 34.6 (C-2), 31.7-22.6 (CH₂), 20.8-20.6 (MeCO), 14.1 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 424.2 [M + Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₃₁NO₆S: C, 56.84; H, 7.78; N, 3.49; S, 7.98. Found: C, 56.98; H, 7.85; N, 3.57; S, 7.72.

(1*R*)-4-*O*-Acetyl-1,3-di-octylthio-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (3**).** Yield: 35 mg (34%). *R*_f 0.61 (1:4 EtOAc-cyclohexane). $[\alpha]_D +36.3$ (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.28 (d, 1 H, *J*_{1,2a} = 5.0 Hz, H-1), 4.70 (t, 1 H, *J*_{4,5} = *J*_{3,4} = 9.6 Hz, H-4), 4.40 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = *J*_{5,6a} = 8.7 Hz, H-6a), 4.19 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.6 Hz, H-6b), 4.06 (td, 1 H, H-5), 3.01 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,3} = 13.0 Hz, *J*_{2b,3} = 3.9 Hz, H-3), 2.64 (ddd, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 12.9 Hz, ³*J*_{H,H} = 8.1 Hz, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.1 Hz, SCH₂), 2.56-2.45 (m, 3 H, SCH₂), 2.27 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,2b} = 14.0 Hz, H-2b), 2.12 (s, 3 H, MeCO), 2.16-2.07 (m, 1 H, H-2a), 1.74-1.19 (m, 24 H, CH₂), 0.87 (t, 6 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.5 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2 (CO ester), 155.8 (CO carbamate), 74.2 (C-4), 66.6 (C-6), 55.5 (C-1), 53.0 (C-5), 42.5 (C-3), 37.3 (C-2), 31.8 (SCH₂), 31.1-22.6 (CH₂), 20.8 (MeCO), 14.1 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 510.1 [M + Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₄₅NO₄S₂: C, 61.56; H, 9.30; N, 2.87; S, 13.15. Found: C, 61.39; H, 8.99; N, 2.84; S, 12.82.

(1*R*)-4-*O*-Acetyl-1,3-di-octylthio-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxyallonojirimycin (4**).** Yield: 6 mg (6%). *R*_f 0.53 (1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). $[\alpha]_D +65.5$ (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.22 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{1,2a} = 7.0 Hz, *J*_{1,2b} = 2.5 Hz, H-1), 4.75 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{4,5} = 9.0 Hz, *J*_{3,4} = 4.0 Hz, H-4), 4.46 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = *J*_{5,6a} = 9.0 Hz, H-6a), 4.32 (td, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 5.5 Hz, H-5), 4.15 (dd, 1 H, H-6b), 3.38 (q, 1 H, *J*_{2a,3} = *J*_{2b,3} = 4.0 Hz, H-3), 2.68 (ddd, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 12.8 Hz, ³*J*_{H,H} = 8.3 Hz, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.1 Hz, SCH), 2.59-2.46 (m, 4 H, SCH₂, SCH, H-2a), 2.22 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,2b} = 15.0 Hz, H-2b), 2.11 (s, 3 H, MeCO), 1.70-1.20 (m, 24 H, CH₂), 0.88 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.7 Hz, CH₃), 0.87 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.7 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.3 (CO ester), 156.1 (CO carbamate), 74.5 (C-4), 66.1 (C-6), 55.0 (C-1), 49.6 (C-5), 42.8 (C-3), 35.2 (C-2), 34.2-22.6 (CH₂), 20.8 (MeCO), 14.1 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 510.5 [M + Na]⁺. HRFABMS Calcd for C₂₅H₄₅NO₄S₂Na [M + Na]⁺ 510.2688, found 510.2689.

General Thioglycosylation Procedure Using CAN. To a stirred solution of the di-*O*-acetyl- or di-*O*-benzyl glucal (**1** or **5**; 0.20 mmol) and CAN (0.5 eq) in dry MeCN (2 mL) under Ar atmosphere, the corresponding thiol derivative (0.40 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 24-48 h at RT (see the SI Table S1, entries 1-7, for a full account of the assayed reaction conditions). Et₂O (20 mL) and H₂O (20 mL) were then added and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 10 mL) and the organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography using the solvent indicated in each case

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-acetyl-1-octylthio-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**2**). Column chromatography (1:4 → 1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 152 mg (68%).

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-acetyl-1-dodecylthio-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**7**). Column chromatography (1:3 → 1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 59 mg (74%). *R*_f 0.62 (1:1 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +65.3 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.30 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{1,2a} = 5.6 Hz, *J*_{1,2b} = 1.5 Hz, H-1), 5.25 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,3} = 11.7 Hz, *J*_{3,4} = 9.5 Hz, *J*_{2b,3} = 4.8 Hz, H-3), 4.83 (t, 1 H, *J*_{4,5} = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 4.40 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = 9.0 Hz, *J*_{5,6a} = 8.4 Hz, H-6a), 4.23 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.0 Hz, H-6b), 4.11 (ddd, 1 H, H-5), 2.70-2.40 (m, 2 H, SCH₂), 2.23 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,2b} = 13.2 Hz, H-2b), 2.04-1.99 (2 s, 6 H, MeCO), 2.10-1.95 (m, 1 H, H-2a), 1.70-1.10 (m, 20 H, CH₂), 0.84 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.7 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2-169.7 (CO ester), 155.6 (CO carbamate), 73.5 (C-4), 68.9 (C-3), 66.1 (C-6), 54.4 (C-1), 51.9 (C-5), 34.6 (C-2), 31.9-22.6 (CH₂), 20.8-20.6 (MeCO), 14.1 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 480.2 [M + Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₃₉NO₆S: C, 60.37; H, 8.59; N, 3.06; S, 7.01. Found: C, 60.49; H, 8.71; N, 2.90; S, 6.84.

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-acetyl-1-(methyl-2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl-6-thio-α-*D*-glucopyranosid-6-yl)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**8**). Column chromatography (1:4 → 1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 111 mg (82%). *R*_f 0.18 (1:1 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +110.3 (c 1.5 in DCM). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.44 (t, 1 H, *J*_{2,3} = *J*_{3,4} = 9.6 Hz, H-3), 5.37 (bd, 1 H, *J*_{1',2a'} = 4.8 Hz, H-1'), 5.22 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a',3'} = 11.7 Hz, *J*_{3',4'} = 9.6 Hz, *J*_{2b',3'} = 4.8 Hz, H-3'), 5.04 (t, 1 H, *J*_{4,5} = 9.6 Hz, H-4), 4.92-4.78 (m, 3 H, H-1, H-2, H-4'), 4.50-4.40 (m, 1 H, H-6a'), 4.25-4.11 (m, 2 H, H-5', H-6b'), 3.99 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.0 Hz, *J*_{5,6a} = 3.3 Hz, H-5), 3.41 (s, 3 H, OMe), 3.03 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = 14.0 Hz, H-6a), 2.63 (dd, 1 H, H-6b), 2.28 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a',2b'} = 13.5 Hz, *J*_{1,2b} = 1.5 Hz, H-2b'), 2.06-1.98 (5 s, 15 H, MeCO), 2.11-2.04 (m, 1 H, H-2a'). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.3-169.7 (CO ester), 156.0 (CO carbamate), 96.6 (C-1), 73.6 (C-4'), 70.8 (C-2), 70.6 (C-4), 70.0 (C-3), 68.7 (C-3'), 68.3 (C-5), 66.5 (C-6'), 55.5 (OMe), 55.0 (C-1'), 51.9 (C-5'), 34.6 (C-2'), 32.0 (C-6), 20.8-20.6 (MeCO). ESIMS: *m/z* 614.2 [M + Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₃₃NO₁₄S: C, 48.73; H, 5.62; N, 2.37; S, 5.42. Found: C, 48.87; H, 5.73; N, 2.12; S, 5.19.

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-benzyl-1-dodecylthio-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**9**). Column chromatography (1:4 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 18 mg (68%). *R*_f 0.50 (1:3 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +93.6 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29-7.19 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.21 (d, 1 H, *J*_{1,2a} = 6.0 Hz, H-1), 4.89 (d, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.4 Hz, OCH₂Ph), 4.61 (d, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.4 Hz, OCH₂Ph), 4.58 (d, 1 H, OCH₂Ph), 4.55 (d, 1 H, OCH₂Ph), 4.29 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = *J*_{5,6a} = 8.5 Hz, H-6a), 3.94-3.80 (m, 2 H, H-3, H-5), 3.75 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.0 Hz, H-6b), 3.21 (t, 1 H, *J*_{3,4} = *J*_{4,5} = 9.0 Hz, H-4), 2.54 (ddd, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 12.9 Hz, ³*J*_{H,H} = 8.1 Hz, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.0 Hz, SCH₂), 2.38 (ddd, 1 H, SCH₂), 2.21 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,2b} = 13.5 Hz, *J*_{2b,3} = 4.5 Hz, *J*_{1,2b} = 1.5 Hz, H-2b), 1.81 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,3} = 11.7 Hz, H-2a), 1.60-1.10 (m, 20 H, CH₂), 0.81 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 7.0 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.0 (CO), 137.9-127.8 (Ph), 81.6 (C-4), 78.2 (C-3), 74.8, 72.2 (CH₂Ph), 66.6 (C-6), 54.9 (C-1), 52.5 (C-5), 35.0 (C-2), 31.9-22.7 (CH₂), 14.1 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 576.4 [M + Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₄₇NO₄S: C, 71.57; H, 8.55; N, 2.53; S, 5.79. Found: C, 71.38; H, 8.30; N, 2.22; S, 5.57.

Glycosylation Procedure Using CAN. To a stirred solution of the sp²-iminoglycal derivative **1** (111 mg, 0.43 mmol) and CAN (236 mg, 0.43 mmol, 1.0 eq) in dry MeCN (3 mL) under Ar atmosphere, 1-octanol (0.34 mL, 2.15 mmol, 5.0 eq) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at RT (see the SI Table S2, entry 10). Et₂O (20 mL) and H₂O (20 mL) were next added, the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 10 mL) and the organic

layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (1:3 EtOAc-cyclohexane) to afford the 1-*O*-octyl-2-nitrate ester **12** (15 mg; 8%) together with a mixture of **10** and **11** in a 3:1 ratio. Conventional *O*-deacetylation reaction of the later fraction as described in General Methods and column chromatography (1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane) of the resulting fully unprotected product afforded the pure diols **13** (33%) and **14** (6%).

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-acetyl-2-nitrate-1-*O*-octyl-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidenemannojirimycin (**12**). Yield: 15 mg (8%). *R*_f 0.35 (1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D -5.2 (c 1.3 in DCM). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.51-5.43 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 5.23 (d, 1H, *J*_{1,2} = 2.1 Hz, H-1), 5.12 (t, 1H, *J*_{3,4} = *J*_{4,5} = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 4.46 (dd, 1H, *J*_{6a,6b} = 9.0 Hz, *J*_{5,6a} = 8.0 Hz, H-6a), 4.34 (dd, 1H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.6 Hz, H-6b), 3.90 (ddd, 1H, H-5), 3.64-3.50 (m, 2H, OCH₂), 2.07-2.06 (2 s, 6H, MeCO), 1.70-1.20 (m, 12 H, CH₂), 0.88 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 7.0 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C-NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.9-169.6 (CO ester), 156.1 (CO carbamate), 79.6 (C-1), 77.2 (C-2), 69.7 (C-4), 69.3 (OCH₂), 68.0 (C-3), 66.8 (C-6), 52.5 (C-5), 31.8-22.6 (CH₂), 20.5 (MeCO), 14.1 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 469.2 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₁₉H₃₀N₂O₁₀Na [M + Na]⁺ 469.1793, found 469.1794.

(1*R*)-1-*O*-Octyl-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**13**). Yield: 43 mg (33%, two steps). *R*_f 0.30 (2:1 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +36.3 (c 1.4 in MeOH). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.09 (d, 1 H, *J*_{1,2a} = 3.6 Hz, *J*_{1,2b} = 1.5 Hz, H-1), 4.54 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = *J*_{5,6a} = 9.0 Hz, H-6a), 4.26 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.0 Hz, H-6b), 3.79 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,3} = 11.7 Hz, *J*_{3,4} = 9.0 Hz, *J*_{2b,3} = 4.5 Hz, H-3), 3.69 (td, 1 H, *J*_{4,5} = 9.0 Hz, H-5), 3.55-3.35 (m, 2 H, OCH₂), 3.22 (t, 1 H, H-4), 2.15 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,2b} = 13.5 Hz, H-2b), 1.66-1.50 (m, 3 H, H-2a, CH₂), 1.45-1.20 (m, 10 H, CH₂), 0.91 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 7.0 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₃OD) 158.8 (CO), 81.2 (C-1), 77.2 (C-4), 69.6 (C-3), 68.9 (OCH₂), 68.3 (C-6), 55.5 (C-5), 38.4 (C-2), 33.1-23.7 (CH₂), 14.4 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 324.1 [M + Na]⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₇NO₅S: C, 59.78; H, 9.03; N, 4.65. Found: C, 59.54; H, 8.87; N, 4.41.

(1*R*)-2-Nitrate-1-*O*-octyl-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidenennojirimycin (**14**). Yield: 11 mg (6% in two steps). *R*_f 0.29 (2:1 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +58.7 (c 0.9 in MeOH). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.36 (d, 1 H, *J*_{1,2} = 4.2 Hz, H-1), 4.92 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{2,3} = 10.0 Hz, H-2), 4.60 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = *J*_{5,6a} = 9.0 Hz, H-6a), 4.29 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.3 Hz, H-6b), 3.79 (t, 1 H, *J*_{3,4} = 10.0 Hz, H-3), 3.78-3.70 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.66-3.39 (m, 3 H, H-4, OCH₂), 1.70-1.20 (m, 12 H, CH₂), 0.91 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 7.0 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 158.4 (CO), 82.0 (C-2), 79.9 (C-1), 75.8 (C-4), 71.0 (C-3), 69.6 (OCH₂), 68.6 (C-6), 54.3 (C-5), 32.9-23.7 (CH₂), 14.0 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 385.1 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₁₅H₂₆N₂O₈Na [M + Na]⁺ 385.1581, found 385.1577.

General Glycosylation/Thioglycosylation Procedure by Cooperative Organocatalysis. The benzylated iminoglycal donor **5** (20 mg, 57 μmol) and the corresponding acceptor (86 μmol, 1.5 eq) were placed into a microwave vial under vacuum for 1 h under N₂ atmosphere. A mixture of the BINOL-derived phosphoric acid (**R**)-**15** (6 μmol) and Schreiner's thiourea **16** (23 μmol) in anhydrous DCM (~1 mL, 0.1 M) were stirred for 30 min and then added to the microwave vial containing the donor and acceptor. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 3-24 h, concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by column chromatography using the solvent indicated in each case (see the SI Table S1, entries 8 and 9, and Table S2 for a full account of the assayed reaction conditions).

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-benzyl-1-*O*-octyl-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**23**). Column chromatography (1:6 → 1:4 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 22 mg (80%). *R*_f 0.7 (1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +44.7 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28-7.18 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.05 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{1,2b} = 3.7 Hz, *J*_{1,2a} = 1.8 Hz, H-1), 4.89, 4.58 (2 d, 2 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.6 Hz, CHPh), 4.63,

4.57 (2 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.4$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.29 (t, 1 H, $J_{6a,6b} = J_{5,6a} = 8.6$ Hz, H-6a), 3.90 (m, 1 H, H-3), 3.75 (dd, 1 H, $J_{5,6b} = 6.3$ Hz, H-6b), 3.70-3.65 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.38-3.29 (m, 2 H, *OCH*₂), 3.24 (t, 1 H, $J_{3,4} = J_{4,5} = 9.0$ Hz, H-4), 2.30 (ddd, 1 H, $J_{2a,2b} = 13.2$ Hz, $J_{2a,3} = 4.7$ Hz, H-2a), 1.54 (ddd, 1 H, $J_{2b,3} = 11.2$ Hz, H-2b), 1.47-1.43 (m, 1 H, *OCH*₂*CH*₂), 1.20 (m, 10 H, *CH*₂), 0.81 (t, 3 H, $J_{\text{H,H}} = 7.0$ Hz, *CH*₃). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 156.7 (CO), 138.4-138.3 (Ph), 128.9-128.0 (Ph), 81.7 (C-4), 79.7 (C-1), 77.9 (C-3), 75.0, 72.4 (*CH*₂Ph), 68.3 (*OCH*₂), 67.2 (C-6), 53.4 (C-5), 35.3 (C-2), 32.1-23.0 (*CH*₂), 14.3 (*CH*₃). ESIMS: m/z 504.3 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₂₉H₃₉NO₅Na [M + Na]⁺ 504.2720, found 504.2716.

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-benzyl-1-*O*-(3-bromopropyl)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**24**). Column chromatography (1:4 EtOAc-hexane). Yield: 21 mg (87%). *R*_f 0.5 (1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +54.3 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 7.30-7.18 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.07 (dd, 1 H, $J_{1,2b} = 4.0$ Hz, $J_{1,2a} = 1.8$ Hz, H-1), 4.89, 4.59 (2 d, 2 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.5$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.63, 4.59 (2 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.5$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.30 (t, 1 H, $J_{6a,6b} = J_{5,6a} = 8.24$ Hz, H-6a), 3.86 (m, 1 H, H-3), 3.76-3.67 (m, 2 H, H-5, H-6b), 3.57 (m, 1 H, *OCH*₂), 3.44 (m, 1 H, *OCH*₂), 3.39 (t, 2 H, $J_{\text{H,H}} = J_{\text{H,H}} = 6.7$ Hz, *CH*₂Br), 3.25 (t, 1 H, $J_{3,4} = J_{4,5} = 9.2$ Hz, H-4), 2.29 (ddd, 1 H, $J_{2a,2b} = 13.2$ Hz, $J_{2a,3} = 4.7$ Hz, H-2a), 2.08-1.99 (m, 1 H, *CH*₂), 1.98-1.90 (m, 1 H, *CH*₂), 1.56 (ddd, 1 H, $J_{2b,3} = 11.3$ Hz, H-2b). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 156.7 (CO), 138.3-139.1 (Ph), 128.8-127.9 (Ph), 81.5 (C-4), 79.6 (C-1), 77.6 (C-3), 75.0-72.3 (*CH*₂Ph), 67.1 (C-6), 65.0 (*OCH*₂), 53.4 (C-5), 35.0 (C-2), 32.2 (*CH*₂), 30.4 (*CH*₂Br). ESIMS: m/z 512.1 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₂₄H₂₈BrN₄NaO₅ [M + Na]⁺ 512.1043, found 512.1036.

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-benzyl-1-*O*-(cyclohexyl)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**25**). Column chromatography (1:30 → 1:20 → 1:10 EtOAc-toluene). Yield: 21 mg (80%). *R*_f 0.7 (1:2 EtOAc-toluene). [α]_D +41.0 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 7.30-7.18 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.22 (dd, 1 H, $J_{1,2} = 4.1$ Hz, $J_{1,2a} = 1.9$ Hz, H-1), 4.90, 4.58 (2 d, 2 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.6$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.63, 4.57 (2 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.2$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.28 (t, 1 H, $J_{5,6a} = J_{6a,6b} = 8.2$ Hz, H-6a), 3.96-3.91 (m, 1 H, H-3), 3.76 (dd, 1 H, $J_{6a,6b} = 8.7$ Hz, $J_{5,6b} = 5.6$ Hz, H-6b), 3.73-3.68 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.34-3.30 (m, 1 H, *OCH*), 3.24 (t, 1 H, $J_{3,4} = J_{4,5} = 8.9$ Hz, H-4), 2.25 (ddd, 1 H, $J_{2a,2b} = 13.2$ Hz, $J_{2a,3} = 4.6$ Hz, H-2a), 1.86 (m, 1 H, *CH*₂), 1.62 (m, 3 H, *CH*₂), 1.54 (ddd, 1 H, H-2b), 1.43 (m, 1 H, *CH*₂), 1.18 (m, 4 H, *CH*₂). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 156.6 (CO), 138.6-138.4 (Ph), 128.9-128.1 (Ph), 81.9 (C-4), 78.0 (C-3), 77.3 (C-1), 75.2 (*CH*₂Ph), 74.9 (*OCH*), 72.4 (*CH*₂Ph), 67.1 (C-6), 53.5 (C-5), 35.8 (C-2), 33.6, 31.6, 26.0, 24.4, 24.1 (*CH*₂). ESIMS: m/z 474.2 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₂₇H₃₃NO₅Na [M + Na]⁺ 474.2251, found 474.2244.

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-benzyl-1-*O*-(*Boc*-*L*-Ser-*OMe*)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**26**). Column chromatography (1:4 → 1:3 → 1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 11 mg (67%). *R*_f 0.5 (1:2 EtOAc-hexane). [α]_D +80.0 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 7.37-7.26 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.20 (d, 1 H, $J_{\text{NH,CH}} = 9.3$ Hz, NH), 5.11 (dd, 1 H, dd, 1 H, $J_{1,2b} = 4.0$ Hz, $J_{1,2a} = 1.8$ Hz, H-1), 4.96, 4.64 (2 d, 2 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.3$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.68, 4.65 (2 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.5$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.45 (d, 1 H, *CHNH*), 4.36 (t, 1 H, $J_{6a,6b} = J_{5,6a} = 8.6$ Hz, H-6a), 3.88 (m, 1 H, H-3), 3.83-3.78 (m, 2 H, *OCH*₂, H-6b), 3.76 (s, 3 H, *OCH*₃), 3.73-3.68 (m, 2 H, H-5, *OCH*₂), 3.29 (t, 1 H, $J_{3,4} = J_{4,5} = 9.1$ Hz, H-4), 2.30 (ddd, 1 H, $J_{2a,2b} = 13.3$ Hz, $J_{2a,3} = 4.7$ Hz, H-2a), 1.63-1.59 (ddd, 1 H, H-2b), 1.46 (s, 9 H, *CH*₃). ¹³C NMR (101.1 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 171.2 (CO ester), 156.5, 155.6 (CO carbamate), 138.2 (Ph), 128.9-128.1 (Ph), 81.4 (C-4), 80.37 (C-1), 77.5 (C-3), 75.1-72.4 (*CH*₂Ph), 68.4 (*OCH*₂), 67.1 (C-6), 54.0 (*CHNH*), 53.3 (C-5), 52.9 (*OCH*₃), 34.9 (C-2), 28.6 (*CH*₃).

ESIMS: m/z 593.3 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₃₀H₃₈N₂O₉Na [M + Na]⁺ 593.2470, found 593.2456.

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-benzyl-1-*O*-(*Fmoc*-*L*-Ser-*O*^{*t*}-Bu)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**27**). Column chromatography (1:6 → 1:4 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 21 mg (40%). *R*_f 0.4 (1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +36.1 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 7.68 (d, 2 H, $J = 7.8$ Hz, *Fmoc*), 7.53 (d, 2 H, $J = 7.0$ Hz, *Fmoc*), 7.32-7.18 (m, 14 H, *Fmoc*, Ph), 5.47 (d, 1 H, $J_{\text{NH,CH}} = 7.6$ Hz, NH), 5.07 (m, 1 H, H-1), 4.87, 4.57 (2 d, 2 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.7$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.58-4.56 (2 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.6$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.37-4.27 (m, 3 H, *CHNH*, *CH*₂*Fmoc*), 4.22 (t, 1 H, $J_{6a,6b} = J_{5,6a} = 8.4$ Hz, H-6a), 4.17 (t, 1 H, $J_{\text{H,H}} = 7.3$ Hz, *CHFmoc*), 3.85-3.81 (m, 1 H, H-3), 3.85-3.76 (m, 2 H, *OCH*₂), 3.72-3.69 (m, 1 H, H-6b), 3.66-3.62 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.22 (t, 1 H, $J_{3,4} = J_{4,5} = 8.8$ Hz, H-4), 2.21 (m, 2 H, $J = 7.0$ Hz, *Fmoc*), 1.56-1.51 (m, 1 H, H-2b), 1.42 (s, 9 H, *CH*₃). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 167.2 (CO ester), 156.5, 156.1 (CO carbamate), 144.2, 141.6 (*Fmoc*), 138.2 (Ph), 132.6-127.4 (Ph), 125.4, 120.3 (*Fmoc*), 83.0 (C-4), 81.5 (C-1), 80.6 (C-3), 75.1-72.5 (*CH*₂Ph), 68.9 (*OCH*₂), 67.6 (*CH*₂*Fmoc*), 67.2 (C-6), 55.0 (*CHNH*), 53.5 (C-5), 47.5 (*CHFmoc*), 35.0 (C-2), 28.4 (*CH*₃). ESIMS: m/z 757.3 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₄₃H₄₈N₂NaO₉ [M + Na]⁺ 757.3096, found 757.3087.

(1*R*)-3,4-Di-*O*-benzyl-1-*O*-(methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl-6-yl)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**28**). Column chromatography (1:6 EtOAc-toluene). Yield: 26 mg (57%). *R*_f 0.5 (1:2 EtOAc-toluene). [α]_D +60.8 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 7.24-7.15 (m, 15 H, Ph), 5.10 (dd, 1 H, $J_{1,2'} = 3.7$ Hz, $J_{1',2a'} = 1.8$ Hz, H-1'), 4.92, 4.72 (2 d, 2 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 10.6$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.86, 4.42 (2 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.6$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.84, 4.52 (2 d, 2 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.6$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.72, 4.61 (d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 12.8$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.60, 4.53 (d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.9$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.54 (d, 1 H, $J_{1,2} = 3.6$ Hz, H-1), 3.92 (t, 1 H, $J_{2,3} = J_{3,4} = 8.9$ Hz, H-3), 3.92 (t, 1 H, $J_{5,6a} = J_{6a,6b} = 9.3$ Hz, H-6a), 3.82-3.76 (m, 1 H, H-3'), 3.66 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.63-3.57 (m, 2 H, H-6a', H-6b'), 3.51 (dd, 1 H, $J_{5',6b'} = 5.87$ Hz, H-6b'), 3.48-3.44 (m, 2 H, H-2, H-5'), 3.39 (t, 1 H, $J_{4,5} = 9.4$ Hz, H-4), 3.28 (s, 3 H, *OMe*), 3.17 (t, 1 H, $J_{4',5'} = 9.1$ Hz, H-4'), 2.32 (ddd, 1 H, $J_{2a',2b'} = 13.4$ Hz, $J_{2a',3'} = 4.7$ Hz, H-2a'), 1.52 (ddd, 1 H, H-2b'). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 156.5 (CO), 138.1-137.9 (Ph), 128.5-127.2 (Ph), 98.3 (C-1), 82.5 (C-3), 81.7 (C-4'), 80.4 (C-1'), 80.3 (C-2), 78.0 (C-4), 77.3 (C-3'), 76.0-72.3 (*CH*₂Ph), 69.9 (C-5), 67.1 (C-6'), 66.9 (C-6), 55.5 (*OMe*), 53.3 (C-5'), 35.0 (C-2'). ESIMS: m/z 838.4 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₄₉H₅₃NNaO₁₀ [M + Na]⁺ 838.3526, found 838.3562.

(1*R*)-3,4-di-*O*-benzyl-1-*O*-(1,2-*O*-isopropylidene-5,6-*O*-(α -xyllylene)- α -D-glucofuranos-3-yl)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin (**29**). Column chromatography (1:6 → 1:4 → 1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane). Yield: 17 mg (51%). *R*_f 0.7 (1:1 EtOAc-cyclohexane). [α]_D +12.0 (c 1.0 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 7.39-7.22 (m, 14 H, Ph), 5.89 (d, 1 H, $J_{1,2} = 3.8$ Hz, H-1), 5.22 (dd, 1 H, $J_{1',2'} = 4.0$ Hz, $J_{1',2a'} = 1.8$ Hz, H-1'), 4.94, 4.74 (2 d, 2 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 12.5$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.92, 4.62 (2 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 12.5$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.88, 4.60 (2 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 12.0$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.55 (1 d, 1 H, $^2J_{\text{H,H}} = 11.7$ Hz, *CHPh*), 4.60 (d, 1 H, H-2), 4.43 (t, 1 H, $J_{5',6a'} = J_{6a',6b'} = 7.0$ Hz, H-6a'), 4.31 (dd, 1 H, $J_{4,5} = 9.3$ Hz, $J_{3,4} = 3.4$ Hz, H-4), 4.10 (d, 1 H, H-3), 4.04-3.95 (m, 1 H, H-3'), 3.93-3.84 (m, 2 H, H-5', H-6a), 3.80 (dd, 1 H, $J_{5',6b'} = 10.8$ Hz, $J_{6a',6b'} = 2.0$ Hz, H-6b'), 3.73-3.68 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.80 (dd, 1 H, $J_{6a,6b} = 11.0$ Hz, $J_{5,6b} = 4.5$ Hz, H-6b), 3.34 (t, 1 H, $J_{4',5'} = 9.2$ Hz, H-4'), 2.52 (ddd, 1 H, $J_{2a',2b'} = 13.7$ Hz, $J_{2a',3'} = 4.7$ Hz, H-2a'), 1.66 (ddd, 1 H, H-2b'). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, *CDCl*₃) δ 156.9 (CO), 138.6-136.4 (Ph), 131.3-128.0 (Ph), 112.0 (C(*CH*₃)₂), 106.1 (C-1), 84.4 (C-2), 83.6 (C-3), 82.0 (C-4'), 79.9 (C-1'), 79.6 (C-4), 78.2 (C-3'), 76.6 (C-5), 75.0-72.5 (*CH*₂Ph), 67.2 (C-6), 67.1 (C-6'), 53.2 (C-5'), 35.2 (C-2'), 27.3, 26.7 (*CH*₃). ESIMS: m/z 696.3 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₃₈H₄₃NNaO₁₀ [M + Na]⁺ 696.2779, found 696.2769.

(1*R*)-3,4-*Di-O-benzyl-1-O-(1,2:5,6-di-O-isopropylidene- α -D-glucufuranos-3-yl)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin* (**30**) and (1*R*)-3,4-*Di-O-benzyl-1-O-(1,2:3,5-di-O-isopropylidene- α -D-glucufuranos-6-yl)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin* (**31**). Compounds **30** and **31** were obtained as a 2:1 mixture from **5** (20 mg, 57 μ mol) and the commercially available 1,2:5,6-di-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-glucufuranose **21** (22 mg, 86 μ mol) following the general *O*-glycosylation procedure. After 24 h the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (1:4 \rightarrow 1:2 EtOAc-toluene). Yield: 15 mg (43%). *R*_f 0.5 (1:2 EtOAc-toluene). ESIMS: *m/z* 634.2 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₃₃H₄₁NNaO₁₀ [M + Na]⁺ 634.2623, found 634.2610.

Data for **30**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37–7.26 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.83 (d, 1 H, *J*_{1,2} = 5.6 Hz, H-1), 5.39 (m, 1 H, H-1'), 4.96, 4.65 (2 d, 2 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.5 Hz, *CHPh*), 4.70, 4.65 (2 d, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.6 Hz, *CHPh*), 4.43 (d, 1 H, *J*_{1,2} = 3.40 Hz, H-2), 4.40 (t, 1 H, *J*_{5,6a} = *J*_{6a,6b} = 7.1 Hz, H-6a'), 4.33 (t, 1 H, H-6b'), 4.14 (d, 1 H, *J*_{3,4} = 2.9 Hz, H-3), 4.11 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = 5.8 Hz, *J*_{5,6a} = 8.3 Hz, H-6a), 4.07 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{4,3} = 8.9 Hz, *J*_{4,5} = 3.0 Hz, H-4), 4.00 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 4.9 Hz, H-6b), 3.98–3.91 (m, 1 H, H-3'), 3.98–3.91 (m, 1 H, H-3), 3.82–3.77 (m, 1 H, H-5'), 3.34 (t, 1 H, *J*_{4',5'} = 8.9 Hz, H-4'), 2.40 (ddd, 1 H *J*_{2a',2b'} = 13.5 Hz, *J*_{2a',3'} = 4.8 Hz, H-2a'), 1.60 (ddd, 1 H, H-2b'). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.9 (CO), 138.1–137.8 (Ph), 128.6–127.7 (Ph), 112.22–109.4 (CH₃), 105.4 (C-1), 83.8 (C-2), 81.2 (C-4'), 80.4 (C-1'), 79.8 (C-4), 77.5 (C-3'), 74.8–72.3 (CH₂Ph), 72.3 (C-3), 67.7 (C-6), 67.0 (C-6'), 53.6 (C-5'), 34.0 (C-2').

Data for **31**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37–7.26 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.99 (d, 1 H, *J*_{1,2} = 3.6 Hz, H-1), 5.18 (dd, 1 H, H-1'), 4.96, 4.65 (2 d, 2 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.5 Hz, *CHPh*), 4.70, 4.65 (2 d, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.6 Hz, *CHPh*), 4.56 (d, 1 H, H-2), 4.40 (t, 1 H, *J*_{5',6a'} = *J*_{6a',6b'} = 7.1 Hz, H-6a'), 4.33 (t, 1 H, H-6b'), 4.24 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{4,3} = 6.9 Hz, *J*_{4,5} = 3.7 Hz, H-4), 4.19 (d, 1 H, H-3), 3.82–3.77 (m, 1 H, H-5'), 3.71–3.66 (m, 2 H, H-5, H-6a), 3.58 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6a} = 10.1 Hz, *J*_{5,6a} = 6.2 Hz, H-6b), 3.29 (t, 1 H, *J*_{4',5'} = 8.9 Hz, H-4'), 2.40 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a',2b'} = 13.5 Hz, *J*_{2a',3'} = 4.8 Hz, H-2a'), 1.60 (ddd, 1 H, H-2b'). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.4 (CO), 138.1–137.8 (Ph), 128.6–127.7 (Ph), 112.22–109.4 (CH₃), 106.4 (C-1), 84.0 (C-2), 81.4 (C-4'), 80.5 (C-1'), 79.21 (C-4), 77.5 (C-3'), 75.0 (C-3), 74.8–72.3 (CH₂Ph), 71.0 (C-5), 68.3 (C-6'), 66.9 (C-6), 53.0 (C-5'), 34.9 (C-2').

(1*R*)-3,4-*Di-O-benzyl-1-O-(1-methyl α -D-galactopyranosyl-4-yl)-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin* (**33**). Compound **33** was obtained from glucal **5** (20 mg, 57 μ mol) and methyl 2,3,6-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-galactopyranoside (**22**) (35 mg, 86 μ mol) following the general procedure above described. After 24 h the resulting crude residue containing **32** and partially debenzoylated derivatives was concentrated and deprotected under Zemplén conditions (see General Methods). The resulting fully deacylated product was purified by column chromatography (1:2 EtOAc-cyclohexane \rightarrow 9:1 \rightarrow 4:1 EtOAc-MeOH) to give **33**. Yield: 9 mg (29%, two steps). *R*_f 0.6 (9:1 EtOAc-MeOH). [α]_D +71.0 (c 0.65 in MeOH). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.40–7.27 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.26 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{1',2a'} = 4.0 Hz, *J*_{1',2a'} = 1.7 Hz, H-1'), 4.91, 4.65 (2 d, 2 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.7 Hz, *CHPh*), 4.73, 4.68 (2 d, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.7 Hz, *CHPh*), 4.72 (d, 1 H, *J*_{1,2} = 2.9 Hz, H-1), 4.42 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a',6b'} = *J*_{5',6a'} = 8.3 Hz, H-6'), 4.40–4.31 (m, 1 H, H-5'), 4.08–4.03 (m, 2 H, H-3, H-3'), 3.96–3.91 (t, 1 H, *J*_{5',6b'} = *J*_{6a',6b'} = 7.8 Hz, H-6b'), 3.87 (t, 1 H, *J*_{5,6a} = *J*_{5,6b} = 6.9 Hz, H-5), 3.84–3.75 (m, 4 H, H-2, H-4, H-6), 3.44 (t, 2 H, *J*_{3',4'} = *J*_{4',5'} = 9.6 Hz, H-4'), 3.41 (s, 3 H, OMe), 2.48 (ddd, 1 H *J*_{2a',2b'} = 13.4 Hz, *J*_{2a',3'} = 4.7 Hz, H-2a'), 1.64 (ddd, 1 H, H-2b'). ¹³C NMR (125.1 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.9 (CO), 140.7–140.6 (Ph), 130.3–129.9 (Ph), 102.4 (C-1), 84.1 (C-4'), 82.7 (C-1'), 79.5, 79.3 (C-3', C-3), 76.2, 73.9 (CH₂Ph), 73.2 (C-5), 71.4 (C-2), 71.4 (C-4), 69.6 (C-6'), 62.7 (C-6), 56.7 (OMe), 55.4 (C-5'), 36.7 (C-2'). ESIMS: *m/z* 568.2

[M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₂₈H₃₅NNaO₁₀ [M + Na]⁺ 568.2153, found 568.2146.

(1*R*)-3,4-*Di-O-benzyl-1-octylthio-5*N*,6*O*-oxomethylidene-2-deoxynojirimycin* (**34**). Column chromatography (1:3 EtOAc-toluene). Yield: 24 mg (85%). *R*_f 0.6 (1:2 EtOAc-toluene). [α]_D +63.7 (c 0.6 in DCM). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41–7.30 (m, 10 H, Ph), 5.30 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{1,2b} = 4.9 Hz, *J*_{1,2a} = 1.7 Hz, H-1), 4.98, 4.68 (2 d, 2 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.7 Hz, *CHPh*), 4.70, 4.65 (2 d, 1 H, ²*J*_{H,H} = 11.5 Hz, *CHPh*), 4.40 (t, 1 H, *J*_{6a,6b} = *J*_{5,6a} = 8.6 Hz, H-6a), 4.05–3.91 (m, 2 H, H-3, H-5), 3.84 (dd, 1 H, *J*_{5,6b} = 6.7 Hz, H-6b), 3.30 (t, 1 H, *J*_{3,4} = *J*_{4,5} = 8.9 Hz, H-4), 2.66–2.57 (m, 1 H, SCH₂), 2.52–2.43 (m, 1 H, SCH₂), 2.30 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2a,2b} = 13.6 Hz, *J*_{2a,3} = 4.6 Hz, H-2a), 1.91 (ddd, 1 H, *J*_{2b,3} = 11.2 Hz, H-2b), 1.69–1.51 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 1.36–1.28 (m, 7 H, CH₂), 0.90 (t, 3 H, ³*J*_{H,H} = 6.5 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.3 (CO), 138.3–138.2 (Ph), 129.0–128.2 (Ph), 82.0 (C-4), 78.5 (C-3), 75.1, 72.5 (CH₂Ph), 67.0 (C-6), 55.3 (C-1), 52.9 (C-5), 35.4 (C-2), 35.4 (SCH₂), 32.3–28.9 (CH₂), 23.0 (CH₃). ESIMS: *m/z* 520.3 [M + Na]⁺. ESI-HRMS Calcd for C₂₉H₃₉NO₄NaS [M + Na]⁺ 520.2492, found 520.2487.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website.

Tables S1 and S2 with detailed description of the tested reaction conditions for thioglycosylation/glycosylation and copies of NMR spectra (PDF).

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*[‡]E-mail: m.c.galan@bris.ac.uk (M.C.G.)

*[†]E-mail: mellet@us.es (C.O.M.)

Author Contributions

The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was supported by contract numbers SAF2016-76083-R (MINECO, FEDER, UE) and CTQ2015-64425-C2-1-R (MICIU, AEI, FEDER, UE). The authors would like to acknowledge networking support by the COST action GLYCONanoPROBES (CA18132). I.H.-G. is a FPU fellow. Technical assistance from the research support services of the University of Seville (CITIUS) is also acknowledged.

REFERENCES

- (1) For recent comprehensive reviews, see: (a) Zeng, J.; Xu, Y.; Wang, H.; Meng, L.; Wan, Q. Recent Progress on the Synthesis of 2-Deoxy Glycosides. *Sci. China: Chem.* **2017**, *60*, 1162–1179. (b) Bennett, C. S.; Galan, M. C. Methods for 2-Deoxyglycoside Synthesis. *Chem. Rev.* **2018**, *118*, 7931–7985.
- (2) For selected recent reports on original methodologies to access 2-deoxyglycosides, see: (a) Shaw, M.; Kumar, A. Additive-Free Gold(III)-Catalyzed Stereoselective Synthesis of 2-Deoxyglycosides Using Phenylpropiolate Glycosides as Donors. *Chem. Asian J.* **2019**, in press. DOI: 10.1002/asia.201900888. (b) Bradshaw, G. A.; Colgan, A. C.; Allen, N. P.; Pongener, I.; Boland, M. B.; Ortin, Y.; McGarrigle, E.

M. Stereoselective Organocatalyzed Glycosylations –Thioureas, Thioureas and Monothiothiophthalimide Act as Brønsted Acid Catalysts at Low Loadings. *Chem. Sci.* **2019**, *10*, 508–514. (c) Hoang, K. M.; Lees, N. R.; Herzon, S. B. Programmable Synthesis of 2-Deoxyglycosides. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 8098–8103. (d) Sau, A.; Palo-Nieto, C.; Galan, M. C. Substrate-Controlled Direct α -Stereoselective Synthesis of Deoxyglycosides from Glycals Using B(C₆F₅)₃ as Catalyst. *J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, *84*, 2415–2424. (e) Lloyd, D.; Bennett, C. S. An Improved Approach to the Direct Construction of 2-Deoxy- β -Linked Sugars: Applications to Oligosaccharide Synthesis. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, *24*, 7610–7614. (f) Zhao, G. Y.; Wang, T. Stereoselective Synthesis of 2-Deoxyglycosides from Glycals by Visible-Light-Induced Photoacid Catalysis. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 6120–6124. (g) Sau, A.; Williams, R.; Palo-Nieto, C.; Franconetti, A.; Medina, S.; Galan, M. C. Palladium-Catalyzed Direct Stereoselective Synthesis of Deoxyglycosides from Glycals. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 3640–3644. (h) Sau, A.; Galan, M. C. Palladium-Catalyzed Direct Stereoselective *O*-Glycosylation of O(3)-Acylated Glycals. *Org. Lett.* **2017**, *19*, 2857–2860. (i) Palo-Nieto, C.; Sau, A.; Williams, R.; Galan, M. C. Cooperative Brønsted Acid-Type Organocatalysis for the Stereoselective Synthesis of Deoxyglycosides. *J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, *82*, 407–414. (j) Palo-Nieto, C.; Sau, A.; Galan, M. C. Gold(I)-Catalyzed Direct Stereoselective Synthesis of Deoxyglycosides from Glycals. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 14041–14044. (k) Das, S.; Pekel, D.; Neudorfl, J. M.; Berkessel, A. Organocatalytic Glycosylation by Using Electron-Deficient Pyridinium Salts. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 12479–12488. (l) Wang, H.; Tao, J. Y.; Cai, X. P.; Chen, W.; Zhao, Y. Q.; Xu, Y.; Yao, W.; Zeng, J.; Wan, Q. Stereoselective Synthesis of α -Linked 2-Deoxy Glycosides Enabled by Visible-Light-Mediated Reductive Deiodination. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2014**, *20*, 17319–17323.

(3) For selected recent references on the synthesis of 2-deoxyglycoside motifs present in natural products, see: (a) Mizia, J. C.; Bennett, C. S. Reagent Controlled Direct Dehydrative Glycosylation with 2-Deoxy Sugars: Construction of the Saquayamycin Z Pentasaccharide. *Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 5922–5927. (b) Yalamanchili, S.; Lloyd, D.; Bennett, C. S. Synthesis of the Hexasaccharide Fragment of Landomycin A Using a Mild, Reagent-Controlled Approach. *Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 3674–3677. (c) Jana, M.; Bennett, C. S. Synthesis of the Non-Reducing Hexasaccharide Fragment of Saccharomicin B. *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 7598–7602. (d) Han, Z.; Zhen, Z.; Cai, L.; Zhou, D.; Li, C.; Sui, Q.; Liu, S.; Gao, Q. Synthesis of Flavonoid 2-Deoxyglucosides via the Mitsunobu Reaction. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2018**, *59*, 3773–3776. (e) Bylsma, M.; Bennett, C. S. Stereospecific Synthesis of the Saccharosamine-Rhamnose-Fucose Fragment Present in Saccharomicin B. *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 4695–4698. (f) Soliman, S. E.; Bennett, C. S. Reagent-Controlled Synthesis of the Branched Trisaccharide Fragment of the Antibiotic Saccharomicin B. *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 3413–3417. (g) Zeng, J.; Sun, G.; Wang, R.; Zhang, S.; Teng, S.; Liao, Z.; Meng, L.; Wan, Q. Gold-Catalyzed Diversified Synthesis of 3-Aminosugar Analogues of Digitoxin and Digoxin. *Org. Chem. Front.* **2017**, *4*, 2450–2454.

(4) For selected reports on 2-deoxyglycoside structure-activity relationship studies, see: (a) Cinelli, M. A. Topoisomerase 1B Poisons: Over a Half-Century of Drug Leads, Clinical Candidates, and Serendipitous Discoveries. *Med. Res. Rev.* **2019**, *39*, 1294–1337. (b) Hou, C.; Rohr, J.; Parkin, S.; Oleg V. Tsodikov, O. V. How Mithramycin Stereochemistry Dictates its Structure and DNA Binding Function. *Med. Chem. Commun.* **2019**, *10*, 735–741. (c) Perlikova, P. Kvasnica, M.; Urban, M.; Hajdich, M.; Sarek, J. 2-Deoxyglycoside Conjugates of Lupane Triterpenoids with High Cytotoxic Activity - Synthesis, Activity, and Pharmacokinetic Profile. *Bioconjugate Chem.* **2019**, in press, DOI: 10.1021/acs.bioconjchem.9b00565. (d) Mitra, P.; Eckenrode, J. M.; Mandal, A.; K. Jha, A. K.; M. Salem, S. M.; Markos Leggas, M.; Rohr, J. Development of Mithramycin Analogues with Increased Selectivity toward ETS Transcription Factor Expressing Cancers. *J. Med. Chem.* **2018**, *61*, 8001–8016. (e) Wang, D.; Li, X.; Bao, X. Y.; Liu, J.; Zhang, X.; Yao, X.; Sun, X.; Tang, J. Synthesis of MeON-Neoglycosides of Digoxigenin with 6-Deoxy- and 2,6-Dideoxy-d-glucose Derivatives and Their Anticancer Activity. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2017**,

27, 3359–3364. (f) Zhang, G.; Shen, J.; Cheng, H.; Zhu, L.; Fang, L.; Luo, S.; Muller, M. T.; Lee, G. E.; Wei, L.; Du, Y.; Sun, D.; Wang, P. G. Syntheses and Biological Activities of Rebeccamycin Analogues with Uncommon Sugars. *J. Med. Chem.* **2005**, *48*, 2600–2611.

(5) (a) Acharya, P. P.; Baryal, K. N.; Reno, C. E.; Zhu, J. Synthesis of S-Linked Trisaccharide Glycal of Derhodinosylurdamycin A: Discovery of Alkyl Thiocyanate as an Efficient Electrophile for Stereoselective Sulfenylation of 2-Deoxy Glycosyl Lithium. *Carbohydr. Res.* **2017**, *448*, 103–109. (b) Baryal, K. N.; Zhu, J. Stereoselective Synthesis of S-Linked Hexasaccharide of Landomycin A via Umpolung S-Glycosylation. *Org. Lett.* **2015**, *17*, 4530–4533. (c) Baryal, K. N.; Zhu, J. Stereoselective Synthesis of S-linked 2-Deoxy Sugars. *Synlett* **2014**, *25*, 308–312. (d) Baryal, K. N.; Zhu, D.; Li, X.; Zhu, J. Umpolung Reactivity in the Stereoselective Synthesis of S-Linked 2-Deoxyglycosides. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 8012–8016. (e) Issa, J. P.; Lloyd, D.; Steliotes, E.; Bennett, C. S. Reagent Controlled β -Specific Dehydrative Glycosylation Reactions with 2-Deoxy-Sugars. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 4170–4173. (f) Yadav, J. S.; Reddy, B. V. S.; Bhasker, E. V.; Raghavendra, S.; Narsaiah, A. V. GaCl₃-Catalyzed Addition of Thiols to Glycals: A Facile Synthesis of 2-Deoxy Thioglycosides. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, *48*, 677–680. (g) Sherry, B. D.; Loy, R. N.; Toste, F. D. Rhodium(V)-Catalyzed Synthesis of 2-Deoxy- α -glycosides. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 4510–4511. (h) Paul, S.; Jayaraman, N. Catalytic Ceric Ammonium Nitrate Mediated Synthesis of 2-Deoxy-1-Thioglycosides. *Carbohydr. Res.* **2004**, *339*, 2197–2204.

(6) Horne, G.; Wilson, F. X.; Tinsley, J.; Williams, D. H.; Storer, R. Iminosugars Past, Present and Future: Medicines for Tomorrow. *Drug Discov. Today* **2011**, *16*, 107–118.

(7) (a) Wu, P.; Nielsen, T. E. Scaffold Diversity from N-Acyliminium Ions. *Chem. Rev.* **2017**, *117*, 7811–7856. (b) Yazici A.; Pyne, S. G. Intermolecular Addition Reactions of N-Acyliminium Ions (Part I). *Synthesis* **2009**, 339–368. (c) Yazici A.; Pyne, S. G. Intermolecular Addition Reactions of N-Acyliminium Ions (Part II). *Synthesis* **2009**, 513–541.

(8) (a) Ferrier, R. J.; Hoberg, J. O. Synthesis and Reactions of Unsaturated Sugars. *Adv. Carbohydr. Chem. Biochem.* **2003**, *58*, 55–119. (b) Gómez, A. M.; Lobo, F.; Uriel, C.; López, J. C. Recent Developments in the Ferrier Rearrangement. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, 7221–7262.

(9) (a) Dransfield, P. J.; Gore, P. M.; Shipman, M.; Slawin, A. M. Z. Divergent Approach to Imino Sugar C-Glycosides Using Imino Glycals: Application to the Stereocontrolled Synthesis of (+)-Deoxoproposphylline. *Chem. Commun.* **2002**, 150–151. (b) Dransfield, P. J.; Gore, P. M.; Prokes, I.; Shipman, M.; Slawin, A. M. Z. Preparation and Reactivity of Imino Glycals: Stereocontrolled, Divergent Approach to Imino Sugars. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2003**, *1*, 2723–2733. (c) Bussolo, V.; Fiasella, A.; Romano, M. R.; Favero, L.; Pineschi, M.; Crotti, P. Stereoselective Synthesis of 2,3-Unsaturated-aza-*O*-glycosides via New Diastereoisomeric N-Cbz-imino Glycal-Derived Allyl Epoxides. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, *9*, 4479–4482. (d) Bussolo, V.; Fiasella, A.; Favero, L.; Bertolini, F.; Crotti, P. Stereoselective Synthesis of 4-Amino-2,3-unsaturated-N-Cbz-imino-*O*-glycosides via New Diastereoisomeric N-Cbz-Imino Glycal-Derived Allyl N-Nosyl Aziridines. *Org. Lett.* **2009**, *11*, 2675–2678. (e) Bussolo, V.; Fiasella, A.; Favero, L.; Frau, I.; Crotti, P. Synthesis of 6-Deoxy-N-Cbz-D,L-Iminoglycal-Derived Vinyl Epoxides and Examination of Their Regio- and Stereoselectivity in Nucleophilic Addition Reactions. *Tetrahedron* **2013**, *69*, 2468–2478.

(10) (a) Díaz Pérez, V. M.; García-Moreno, M. I.; Ortiz Mellet, C.; Fuentes, J.; Díaz Arribas, J. C.; Cañada, F. J.; García Fernández, J. M. Generalized Anomeric Effect in Action: Synthesis and Evaluation of Stable Reducing Indolizidine Glycomimetics as Glycosidase Inhibitors. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 136–143. (b) Díaz Pérez, P.; García-Moreno, M. I.; Ortiz Mellet, C.; García Fernández, J. M. Synthesis and Comparative Glycosidase Inhibitory Properties of Reducing Castanospermine Analogues. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2005**, 2903–2913. (c) Mena-Barragán, T.; García-Moreno, M. I.; Sevršek, A.; Okazaki, T.; Nanba, E.; Higaki, K.; Martin, N. I.; Pieters, R. J.; García Fernández, J. M.; Ortiz Mellet, C. Probing the Inhibitor versus Chaperone Properties of sp²-Iminosugars Towards Human β -Glucocerebrosidase: A Picomolar

Chaperone for Gaucher Disease. *Molecules* **2018**, *23*, 1-18. (d) Rísquez-Cuadro, R.; Matsumoto, R.; Ortega-Caballero, F.; Nanba, E.; Higaki, K.; García Fernández, J. M.; Ortiz Mellet, C. Pharmacological Chaperones for the Treatment of α -Mannosidosis. *J. Med. Chem.* **2019**, *62*, 5832-5843.

(11) (a) Sánchez-Fernández, E. M.; Rísquez-Cuadro, R.; Chasseraud, M.; Ahidouch, A.; Ortiz Mellet, C. Ouadid-Ahidouch, H.; García Fernández, J. M. Synthesis of *N*-, *S*-, and *C*-glycoside castanospermine analogues with selective neutral α -glucosidase inhibitory activity as antitumour agents. *Chem. Commun.*, **2010**, *46*, 5328-5330. (b) Sánchez-Fernández, E. M.; Rísquez-Cuadro, R.; Ortiz Mellet, C.; García Fernández, J. M.; Nieto, P. M.; Angulo, J. *sp*²-Iminosugar *O*-, *S*-, and *N*-Glycosides as Conformational Mimics of α -Linked Disaccharides; Implications for Glycosidase Inhibition. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2012**, *18*, 8527-8539. (c) Sánchez-Fernández, E. M.; Gonçalves-Pereira, R.; Rísquez-Cuadro, R.; Plata, G. B.; Padron, J. M.; García Fernández, J. M.; Ortiz Mellet, C. Influence of the Configurational Pattern of *sp*²-Iminosugar Pseudo *N*-, *S*-, *O*- and *C*-Glycosides on Their Glycoside Inhibitory and Antitumor Properties. *Carbohydr. Res.* **2016**, *429*, 113-122. (d) Schaeffer, E.; Sánchez-Fernández, E. M.; Gonçalves-Pereira, R.; Flacher, V.; Lamou, D.; Monique Duval, M.; Fauny, J.-D.; García Fernández, J. M.; Mueller, C. G.; Ortiz Mellet, C. *sp*²-Iminosugar Glycolipids as Inhibitors of Lipopolysaccharide Mediated Human Dendritic Cell Activation in Vitro and of Acute Inflammation in Mice in Vivo. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2019**, *169*, 111-120. (e) Sánchez-Fernández, E. M.; García-Moreno, M. I.; Arroba, A. I.; Aguilar-Diosdado, M.; Padron, J. M.; García-Hernández, R.; Gamarro, F.; Fustero, S.; Sánchez-Aparicio, J.-M.; Masgrau, L.; García Fernández, J. M.; Ortiz Mellet, C. Synthesis of Polyfluoroalkyl *sp*²-Iminosugar Glycolipids and Evaluation of Their Immunomodulatory Properties Towards Anti-tumor, Antileishmanial and Anti-inflammatory Therapies. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2019**, *182*, 111604.

(12) Sánchez-Fernández, E. M.; Navo, C. D.; Martínez-Sáez, N.; Gonçalves-Pereira, R.; Somovilla, V. J.; Avenzoa, A.; Busto, J. H.; Bernardes, G. J. L.; Jiménez-Osés, G.; Corzana, F.; García Fernández, J. M.; Ortiz Mellet, C.; Peregrina, J. M. Tn Antigen Mimics Based on *sp*²-Iminosugars with Affinity for an anti-MUC1 Antibody. *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 3890-3893.

(13) Stevens, R. V., *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1984**, *17*, 289-296.

(14) Pachamuthu, K.; Vankar, Y. D. Cerium Ammonium Nitrate-Catalyzed Tetrahydropyranation of Alcohols and Synthesis of 2-Deoxy-*O*-Glycosides. *J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, *66*, 7511-7513.

(15) Sridharan, V.; Menéndez, J. C. Cerium(IV) Ammonium Nitrate as a Catalyst in Organic Synthesis. *Chem. Rev.* **2010**, *110*, 3805-3849.

(16) Crich, D.; Li, H. Direct Stereoselective Synthesis of β -Thiomannosides. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 801-805.

(17) (a) Lemieux, R. U.; R. M. Ratcliffe, R. M. The Azidonitration of Tri-*O*-acetyl-D-galactal. *Can. J. Chem.* **1979**, *57*, 1244-1251. (b) Kinfe, H. H. Versatility of Glycals in Synthetic Organic Chemistry: Coupling Reactions, Diversity Oriented Synthesis and Natural Product Synthesis. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2019**, *17*, 4153-4182.

(18) Palo-Nieto, C.; Sau, A.; Jeanneret, R. J.; Payard, P.-A.; Martins-Teixeira, M. B.; Carvalho, I.; Grimaud, L.; Galan, M. C. Copper Reactivity Can be Tuned to Catalyse the Stereoselective Synthesis of 2-Deoxy Glycosides from Glycals. **2019**, ChemRxiv. Preprint. DOI: 10.26434/chemrxiv.9272684.v3

(19) (a) Geng, Y.; Kumar, A.; Faiddallah, H. M.; Albar, H. A.; Mhkalid, I. A.; Schmidt, R. R. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 10089-10092. (b) Peg, P.; Schmidt, R. R. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2017**, *50*, 1171-1183.

(20) Balbuena, P.; Gonçalves-Pereira, R.; Jiménez Blanco, J. L.; García-Moreno, M. I.; Lesur, D.; Ortiz Mellet, C.; García Fernández, J. M. *o*-Xylylene Protecting Group in Carbohydrate Chemistry: Application to the Regioselective Protection of a Single *vic*-Diol Segment in Cyclodextrins. *J. Org. Chem.*, **2013**, *78*, 1390-1403.

(21) Boonyarattanakalin, S.; Liu, X.; Michieletti, M.; Lepenies, B.; Seeberger, P. H. Chemical Synthesis of All Phosphatidylinositol Mannoside (PIM) Glycans from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 16791-16799.

(22) Reist, E. J.; Spencer, R. R.; Calkins, D. F.; Baker, B. R.; Goodman, L. Derivatives of 4-Amino-4-deoxy-D-glucose. *J. Org. Chem.* **1965**, *30*, 2312-2317.

(23) Crich, D.; Li, H. Direct Stereoselective Synthesis of β -Thiomannosides. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 801-805.

(24) Zhang, F.; Zhang, W.; Zhang, Y.; Curran, D. P.; Liu, G. Synthesis and Applications of a Light-Fluorous Glycosyl Donor. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 2594-2597.

